

Utility Patent Application

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

5 Patent Application based on: Docket No. 02-1082

10 Inventor: Mario L. Miano
Kevin W. Nelson

15 Attorney: John D. Gugliotta, P.E., Esq.

AUTOMATED FLATWARE AND NAPKIN ASSEMBLING APPARATUS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

15 The present invention was first described in Disclosure Document

Registration Number 477,227 filed on July 21, 2000 under 35 U.S.C. §122 and

37 C.F.R. §1.14, and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent 60/407,574

20 filed on September 3, 2002.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

20 The present invention relates generally to automated assembling

apparatuses and, more particularly, to an automated flatware and napkin

25 assembling apparatus.

2. Description of the Related Art

In many restaurants, silverware or flatware, is folded or rolled up in a paper napkin and secured with an adhesive paper strap. This has many advantages from increased sanitary conditions, less chance of falling on the floor, a more professional presentation and so forth. This presentation technique is also finding favor in cafeteria environments where bins of flatware were often used before. These previously used bins forced patrons to touch more flatware than was necessary to remove just one piece, resulting in more unsanitary conditions, especially in environments such as schools and hospitals. However, the practice of rolling flatware in a napkin is not without its disadvantages.

Perhaps the biggest is the cost of paying a restaurant or cafeteria employee to roll them. Even if an employee is efficient at such a task, he or she will almost certainly produce non-consistent rolled napkins thus reducing that professional image. Accordingly, a need exists for a means by which silverware or flatware can be folded in a paper napkin without the disadvantages of the folding methods that are currently used.

A search of the prior art did not disclose any patents that read directly on the claims of the instant invention; however, the following references were considered related.

Accordingly, a need exists for a means by which silverware/flatware can be rolled up into a napkin without the disadvantages of the methods that are currently used.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an improved napkin rolling apparatus.

It is a feature of the present invention to provide an improved apparatus
5 that wraps silverware/flatware (the terms silverware and flatware are
synonymous herein) into a napkin and fastens the roll with an optional paper
band that is plain or printed with any name, logo or advertising message. Briefly
described according to one embodiment of the present invention, the silverware
and napkin rolling apparatus, is an apparatus that wraps silverware/flatware (the
10 terms silverware and flatware are synonymous herein) into a napkin and fastens
the roll with a paper band. The silverware and napkin rolling apparatus has input
hoppers for knives, forks and/or spoons and has input feed slots for napkins and
paper containment bands.

The apparatus has a durable clear plastic cover to protect users from
15 injury when the apparatus is in operation and to protect the loaded silverware
and napkins from dust and debris when not in operation. Internal mechanisms
work to transfer one knife, one fork and if desired one spoon to a trough where
they meet with the napkin that is caused to cover the silverware.

A paper band is also passed through the machine and is forced around
20 the napkin-silverware combination. If used, the paper band is caused to be

sealed and the rolled silverware is then dispensed through the discharge chute and collected in an output tray.

The output tray is capable of holding up to fifty completed sets of rolled silverware.

5 The present invention is also equipped with sensors that halt operations when a necessary component is not available or when cover is opened during operation or when objects become lodged.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus that automatically wraps silverware into napkins.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus that quickly and conveniently wrap silverware in napkins.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus that consistently results in near identical aesthetic wraps of silverware in napkins.

15 It is yet another object of present invention, which greatly reduces the amount of silverware having human contact thereby reducing the level of microbiological bacterial contamination.

It is yet another object of present invention which provides an institution an apparatus that quickly and conveniently wraps silverware into a napkin and continues to bind the rolled napkin with an optional plain or printed paper band .

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DESCRIPTIVE KEY

10	automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus	95	spoon
15	automation enclosure	100	fork
5	20 start switch	105	knife
25	stop switch	110	first upper indexing plate
30	napkin reset switch	115	first lower indexing plate
35	rolled paper napkins	120	sliding chute
40	label reset switch	125	first travel path
10	45 rolled paper adhesive labels	130	second travel path
50	mounting feet	135	second upper indexing plate
55	spoon hopper	140	second lower indexing plate
60	fork hopper	145	third travel path
65	knife hopper	150	napkin stream
15	70 cover	155	first indexing rollers
75	limit switch	160	label stream
80	exit slot	165	second indexing rollers
85	power cord	170	flatware trough
90	power plug	175	fourth travel path
		180	rotational travel path

20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The advantages and features of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following more detailed description and claims taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like elements are identified with like symbols, and in which:

25 FIG. 1 is a front view of the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side view of the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10;

30 FIG. 3 is a sectional view of the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10 as seen along a line I - I as shown in FIG.2, and

FIGS. 4a-4e are a series of sectional views as the flatware is assembled and wrapped as seen along the line I-I as shown in FIG. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 The best mode for carrying out the invention is presented in terms of its preferred embodiment, herein depicted within the Figures 1 through 4e.

1. Detailed Description of the Figures

Referring first to FIG. 1, a front view of the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown. An automation enclosure 15 encloses the moving automatic components of the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10, thus protecting them from accidental contact and a possible safety hazard from the user. Controls mounted on the front of the automation enclosure 15 include a start switch 20 for activating the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10 and a stop switch 25 for a corresponding stopping function. A napkin reset switch 30 provides for the resetting of a roll of rolled paper napkins 35, such as after a jam or after a new roll of rolled paper napkins 35 is installed. Similarly, a label reset switch 40 provides for the resetting of a roll of rolled paper adhesive labels 45. The rolled paper napkins 35 is a pre-manufactured roll of paper napkins, similar in design to a roll of paper towels commonly found in a kitchen. The rolled paper adhesive labels 45 is a perforated roll of paper labels

with pre-applied adhesive along one edge. A series of four mounting feet 50 (two of which are shown in this FIG. for sake of clarity), provide a suitable mounting base and prevent the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10 from moving along the horizontal surface such as a counter or table upon which it is set during operation. Also located on the top of the automation enclosure 15 is a spoon hopper 55, a fork hopper 60 and a knife hopper 65 that holds stacked silverware or flatware prior to wrapping. It is envisioned that the three hoppers along with the rolled paper napkins 35 and the rolled paper adhesive labels 45 have adequate capacity to wrap 50 bundles of flatware at one time prior to refilling. A cover 70, envisioned to be of clear plastic such as Lexan®, provides protection against dust and dirt from contaminating the flatware contained in the spoon hopper 55, the fork hopper 60 and the knife hopper 65 as well as the rolled paper napkins 35 and the rolled paper adhesive labels 45. It also protects the operator or user from safety hazards, by requiring it to be in place prior to activation by the presence of a limit switch 75 which is wired to stop the process if the cover is removed. Finally, an exit slot 80, on which the fully wrapped and secured flatware exits the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10 is provided at the bottom of the automation enclosure 15.

Referring now to FIG. 2, a side view of the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10 is depicted. This FIG. more clearly details the cover 70

and how it completely encases the top of the automation enclosure 15 protecting it from dust and dirt. The spoon hopper 55 is visible in this view of the left side of the automation enclosure 15. Power for the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10 will be provided via a power cord 85 and a power plug 90 which will connect to commercially available AC power.

Referring next to FIG. 3, an internal sectional view of the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10, as seen along a line I - I as seen in FIG. 2 is depicted. The spoon hopper 55, the fork hopper 60 and the knife hopper 65 are supplied and stocked with spoons 95, forks 100, and knives 105 respectively. A first upper indexing plate 110 working in conjunction with a first lower indexing plate 115, provides for the dropping of one spoon 95 and one fork 100 at a time on a sliding chute 120, as defined by a first travel path 125 and a second travel path 130. Similarly a second upper indexing plate 135 working in conjunction with a second lower indexing plate 140, provides for the dropping of one knife 105 at a time on the flatware trough 170, as defined by a third travel path 145. A napkin stream 150 is fed from the rolled paper napkins 35 by a series of first indexing rollers 155 working in a pinch roller arrangement. Similarly, a label stream 160 is fed from the rolled paper adhesive labels 45 by a series of second indexing rollers 165 working in a pinch roller arrangement. The first upper indexing plate 110, the first lower indexing plate 115 the second upper indexing plate 135, the second lower indexing plate 140, the first indexing rollers

155, the second indexing rollers 165 are all mechanically powered by a series of
stepper motors. The stepper motors are activated by a logic controller such as
Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) or a basic stamp module. The logic
controller receives inputs from the start switch 20 (as shown in FIG. 1), the stop
5 switch 25 (as shown in FIG. 1), the napkin reset switch 30 (as shown in FIG. 1),
the rolled paper napkins 35 (as shown in FIG. 1) and a series of sensors such as
proximity sensors, photoelectric eyes or the like. The logic controller, stepper
motors, and sensors are well-known in the art, and can be designed, located,
and programmed by those skilled in the art based upon this description of
10 operation. The napkin stream 150 is routed into a flatware trough 170 located at
the bottom of the sliding chute 120.

Referring finally to FIGS. 4a-4e, a series of sectional views of the actual
flatware assembly process is depicted. The sectional views are also taken along
a line I - I as seen in FIG. 2, and detail the area including and immediately
15 adjacent to the flatware trough 170 as seen in FIG. 3. The sequence defined by
these FIGS. define the operation of one cycle that occurs during one set of
flatware assembly. In FIG. 4a, the condition immediately after the knife 105 has
fallen upon the napkin stream 150 is depicted. The napkin stream 150, under
the weight of the knife 105 has taken the shape of the flatware trough 170 at the
20 end of the sliding chute 120. In FIG. 4b, the spoon 95 and the fork 100 have
been dropped on the sliding chute 120 and are sliding toward the flatware trough

170 as defined by a fourth travel path 175. In FIG. 4c, the fork 100 has just contacted the leading edge of the napkin stream 150 and is proceeding to fold it over in the general momentum direction of the fourth travel path 175. In FIG. 4d, the fork 100 is in its final position in the flatware trough 170, and has pinched the napkin stream 150 against the knife 105. The spoon 95 is still continuing to slide down the sliding chute 120 as defined by the fourth travel path 175. Finally, in FIG. 4e, the knife 105, the fork 100, and the spoon 95 are in their final position in the flatware trough 170, with the napkin stream 150 firmly secured in between them. At this point, a series of automatically engaging jaws (not shown for clarity) grab the flatware bundle and rotate them in a direction defined by a rotational travel path 180 for multiple rotations. This action secures the flatware stack inside of the napkin stream 150. Additional actions secure the label stream 160 (as seen in FIG. 3) about the napkin stream 150 and the completed and secured bundle is ready for discharge through the exit slot 80 (as seen in FIG. 1)

It is envisioned that other styles and configurations of the present invention can be easily incorporated into the teachings of the present invention, and only one particular configuration shall be shown and described for purposes of clarity and disclosure and not by way of limitation of scope.

2. Operation of the Preferred Embodiment

The preferred embodiment of the present invention can be used by the common restaurant or cafeteria worker in a simple and effortless manner with minimal training. After acquisition of the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10, it is placed on a suitable horizontal surface such as a counter and table and connected to a source of electrical power using the power cord 85 and the power plug 90. Next, the spoon hopper 55, the fork hopper 60, and the knife hopper 65 are stocked with a suitable supply of spoons 95, forks 100 and knives 105, envisioned to be up to the quantity of 50 each. Finally, an adequate supply of rolled paper napkins 35 and rolled paper adhesive labels 45 is verified, the cover 70 is set into position, and the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10 is ready for use.

The automatic wrapping operation is begun by pressing the start switch 20. The internal mechanisms as defined in FIG. 3 and FIGS. 4a through 4e then allow for the wrapping of a set of flatware in a paper napkin and securing each set with an adhesive label. The completed set is then discharged via the exit slot 80. This process continues until all of the flatware contained in the automated flatware and napkin assembling apparatus 10 is wrapped, or the stop switch 25 is pressed.

The foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the present invention have been presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms

disclosed, and obviously many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention and various
5 embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the Claims appended hereto and their equivalents. Therefore, the scope of the invention is to be limited only by the following claims.